

1103



MEMORIZE THESE DIGITS ✓ ✓ ✓

1103

1103

THEY MAY BE
THE ANSWER TO YOUR
DATA TRANSMISSION
COST PROBLEM





FOR LONG DISTANCE DATA COMMUNICATION



FOR LONG DISTANCE DATA COMMUNICATION

ORIGINATE, VERIFY, TRANSMIT, RECEIVE DATA... AT LOWEST AVAILABLE THROUGH-PUT COST!!!

1103^{LDC} DATA-RECORDER

COMPUTER MAGNETIC TAPE DATA COMMUNICATION

Perhaps your organization is either hesitating to commit itself to a data communications installation, or is restricted to less than you'd like with your present system. Chances are that cost *is* a major factor, particularly if magnetic tape terminals are involved... and they are, more frequently, since magnetic tape for computer input is increasing in use.

The MDS 1103 provides a magnetic tape terminal that slashes both rental and operational costs

We invite cost comparisons with other magnetic tape terminals. MDS 1103 obsoletes the single-use terminal. It can record, verify, transmit or receive data... is completely flexible to meet your scheduling requirements. When not utilized for transmission or reception of data, it can be used for routine data transcribing and

verifying on computer magnetic tape... same as the MDS 1101 Keyed DATA-RECORDER.

RECORDING AND VERIFYING can be performed during daytime shift hours, data transmission at night to take advantage of lower telephone line rates.

Accurate, economical, high-speed data communications

The MDS 1103 transmits business information accurately, economically and at high-speed to a second 1103, over standard voice grade facilities. Each 1103 is connected to the communications network through a Bell 202C or equivalent modem. Voice communication also exists between the transmitting and receiving stations.

Transmission rate is 1200 bits per second when Direct Distance Dial line is

used... 1600 bits per second over private line.

Approximately seventy 80-character (alphabetic) messages per minute can be transmitted. Four bits are transmitted for each numeric character... eight for each alphabetic character. Actual speed of transmission is influenced by the number and class of characters in a message.

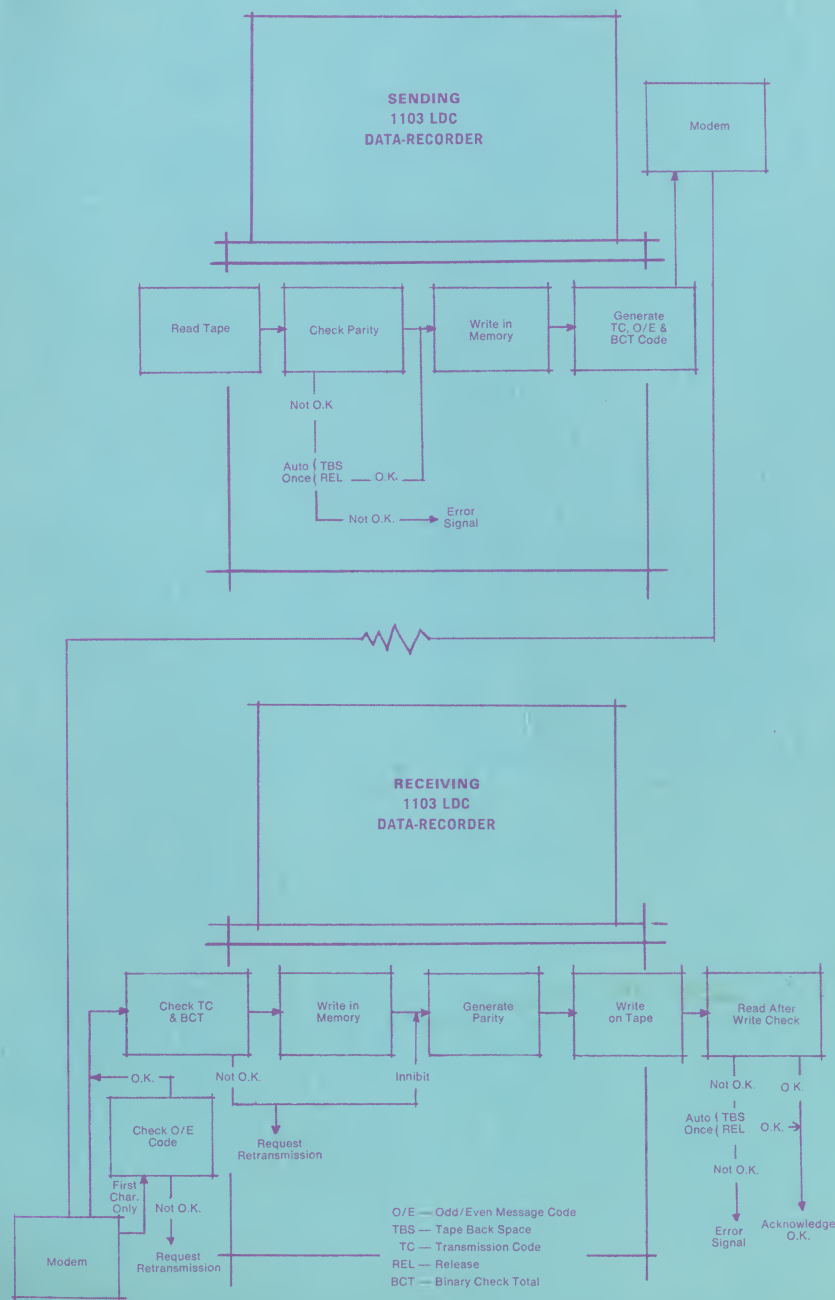
The sending 1103 encodes the data into a Transmission Code which is validated and decoded by the Receiving 1103. If an error is signaled, retransmission is requested by the Receiving 1103. Design of the 1103 permits operator intervention if necessary.

We'll be glad to discuss your data communications problems, show you how MDS 1103 LDC DATA-RECORDERS can improve your data management.

(See Back Page for block diagram of MDS 1103 Data Transmission)



BLOCK DIAGRAM OF MDS 1103 DATA-TRANSMISSION SYSTEM



The Block Diagram at left illustrates the logic incorporated in the MDS 1103 Data Transmission System.

To initiate operation of the system, voice communication is first established between sending and receiving stations. With both stations activated, the data sets are switched to DATA Mode, and transmission begins. First message is transmitted from data memory of the transmitting 1103. Receiving 1103 acknowledges receipt of message, and transmission continues until all messages have been sent.

NO WASTED INVESTMENT WITH THE 1103

Unlike most data communications terminals, the 1103 serves other purposes when not in use for data communications. *Since it is an 1101 Keyed DATA-RECORDER adapted for transmission purposes, it also can be used in routine transcribing of data from source documents direct to computer magnetic tape, and verifying the transcriptions . . . for computer input.*

Used as an 1101, the unit operates in any of 3 modes: Entry, Verify or Search, selected by switch. *Entry* mode is for recording data on tape . . . *Verify* mode to check accuracy of the transcribed data . . . *Search* to find a given record (Search rate is 400 records a minute).

The DATA-RECORDER provides an uncomplicated method for achieving zero defects in computer input. Keying errors "sensed" by the Entry operator are corrected easily and quickly. Correction of errors found in verification is equally simple. *Only the errors are re-keyed . . . correct data on the tape remains untouched.* There's no waste, as with cards. And there's less need for computer re-runs due to input errors.

Recording is entered on tape as 80-column records, on 7 channels, with a 3/4" inter-record gap. Density is 200 characters per inch. Character representation is BCD-6 bits plus parity. Prior to writing on tape data is stored in a magnetic core memory.

A simple, direct means for setting up a machine-controlled program is provided. Once a program is established, it can be stored for re-use. Program malfunction due to mechanical difficulty is minimized, since the Machine-Controlled Program uses only solid-state electronics.

Common information is duplicated into successive records, without time delays to interrupt operator cadence. Duplication can be controlled by pre-set program, or by operator from the keyboard.

OPTIONAL DEVICES: *Unit-Record Counter* . . . counts number of records on tape; *Self-Check Digit Device* . . . arithmetically proves correctness of number at time of entry; *Alternate Program Memory* . . . allows additional record formats in one run.

We'll welcome the opportunity to explain more fully how MDS DATA-RECORDERS and systems can simplify your data processing, cut costs, provide computer input with Zero Defects.



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